*The
Lewis and Clark
Centennial Exposition
Illustrated*

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MOTHER GAVE THEM TO ME IN SINGLE MILES 1920 -
GOTTING GOT THE SCARF - LINDA M. L. DITTO - THINE - 12. 1920 -
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The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Illustrated

THE AGRICULTURAL PALACE

ROBERT ALLAN REID, PUBLISHER, PORTLAND, OREGON
1905

A VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION FROM WILLAMETTE HEIGHTS, SHOWING THE LAKE FRONT AND BRIDGE OF NATIONS

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

The progress of the people of the American Nation is the marvel of the whole world. The broadening of intelligence, the advancement of discovery, inventions, science, agriculture and all the useful arts and industries which has taken place, within the last hundred years, has placed our country in a position which is rapidly becoming the most commanding among the nations of the earth. To emphasize the great importance in our nation's life and progress of the explorations of Lewis and Clark, and the consequent addition to the United States of the Oregon Country there has here arisen almost as by magic, this magnificent creation—the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The people from many lands and from all parts of our own country have been bidden to help observe this Centennial Anniversary—to note the progress and to be inspired by evidences of past achievement.

Upon arrival at the Exposition grounds, the visitor passes through the Colonnade entrance and Pacific Court to Lake View Terrace. Here are spread before him undreamed of scenes of beauty. Wide stretches of lake and river lie in the distance, with the Government Buildings, grand and imposing, forming the further border of the picture. On the left rise majestically the fir-covered Willamette Heights, and other forest-covered hills of Oregon. To the right is the Willamette River, and far beyond are the eternally snow-capped peaks of Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens. Below are shelving terraces, the Rose Gardens, the Grand Stairway, the Band Stand and Guilds Lake, with fairy boats skimming over its waters. Nearby is a group of beautiful State Buildings, while away to the left is the Trail, the aggregation of amusement enterprises. From the Trail extends the Bridge of Nations, leading to the Government Buildings. To Lake View Terrace the visitor should return at night when the electric illuminations transform the entire picture into new forms of grandeur and beauty.

After a survey of the grounds the visitor may begin upon the pleasures of sight-seeing or the study of the exhibits, as fancy may dictate. Gathered as they are, from the four corners of the earth, the displays have something new for all. The visitor of a day may hastily glance through the palaces of exhibits and be impressed by the wide variety and splendor, but the leisurely visitor, with studious bent, is the one who will gather new treasures of knowledge which are to be found on every hand.

A Souvenir—a pleasant reminder—of happy hours spent at the beautiful Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition may these pictures be, to all who have been fortunate enough to be visitors! A help to a knowledge of the attractions of the Exposition of “1905” may they be to all others!

THE SUNKEN GARDENS

The Sunken Gardens are located in the space between the Palaces of Agriculture and Oriental Exhibits. At one end is Lewis and Clark Avenue, upon which is situated the stirring group of statuary, Hitting the Trail, or "The Cowboys Shooting Up the Town." At the further end is Lake View Terrace, where stand statues of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and the new ideal statue of Sacajawea, the Indian woman guide who piloted Lewis and Clark and their companions through the wilderness. Other groups of statuary adorn the center of the gardens. Flowers and green sward perfectly kept, form the attractions of the gardens themselves, the beauty of all being greatly enhanced by the lighting of the gracefully formed electric lamps bordering the grounds.

FORESTRY BUILDING

The Forestry Building is constructed of great unhewn logs of the forest. It is 100 feet wide and 200 feet long, and was designed by Ion Lewis, architect, of Portland. The great size of the log building, the immense dimensions of the logs used in its construction, many being six feet in diameter, and 60 feet long, and the originality shown in thus representing one of Oregon's greatest industries, makes the Forestry Building the most remarkable of any of the exhibit structures at the Exposition. Within the Forestry Building are samples of woods from the forests of Oregon, the most noticeable being planks nine feet wide, working models and hatcheries of the Oregon Fish Commission, and specimens of the animals which are found in the State, all forming an exceedingly interesting and popular exhibit. Occupying the walls of a portion of the galleries is a collection of about 300 Curtis Indian prints, covering all tribes still in a primitive condition in the United States and Alaska, taking up each tribe by itself, picturing it in every phase of the Indian life, showing the type, their life and manners, their ceremonies, and the nature of the country in which they live.

INTERIOR OF FORESTRY BUILDING.

Very little in the way of decoration was required in the Forestry Building to make it attractive. The interior, like the outside, depends upon its simplicity and the great size of the unhewn logs for its impressive effect upon visitors. A few rustic railings are set between the logs, done in the best of taste, but one feels that nature has amply provided the materials of so striking a character, that the skill of man could do little more than place her products in orderly position. So simple is the whole arrangement of the interior of the Forestry Building that the whole effect cannot be comprehended by the mind without study and thoughtful consideration. Who can comprehend what has transpired in the world's history since the tree from which the nine-foot-wide planks standing in the Forestry Building were hewn was a sapling? Every one goes to the Forestry Building. It is not second among the great successes of the Fair.

STATUE OF CAPTAIN MERIWETHER LEWIS

STATUE OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLARK

Captain Meriwether Lewis was born in Virginia, August 18, 1774. At the age of twenty he volunteered to assist in suppressing the "Whiskey Insurrection." He was appointed ensign in the army in 1795. In 1797 he was promoted to a captaincy, and appointed private secretary by President Jefferson in 1801. Early in 1803 he was selected by the president to lead the exploring expedition to the Pacific Coast. After returning to St. Louis, he resigned his commission on March 2, 1807, and the next day was appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory. While on a tour in connection with his official duties he died on October 11, 1809, in Tennessee. Captain William Clark was born in Virginia August 1, 1770. He was appointed ensign, U. S. A., 1788, and captain of militia, N. W. Territory, January 8, 1790; lieutenant in U. S. infantry, 1791; resigned on account of ill health on July 1, 1796. He re-entered the army, as second lieutenant of artillery, March 26, 1804; resigned on February 27, 1807, and was appointed brigadier-general for Louisiana Territory, March 12, 1807; was appointed Governor of Missouri July 1, 1808, and held the position until 1820, and numerous other federal positions up to the date of his death, September 1, 1838.

ORIENTAL EXHIBITS PALACE

This Palace stands upon a terrace next east of Forestry Building. It is 150 feet wide and 260 feet long, and is an exceedingly handsome structure. The architect is Emil Schacht, of Portland. The Japanese exhibit is very extensive and occupies a very large portion of the floor space. There is a fine display of manufactures from Persia, Turkey, East India, Egypt and other countries. An extensive exhibit of the educational institutions of Oregon is installed in the balcony of the building. These cover all grades of school work, and are very complete. The other educational exhibits are from many of the oldest and most famous institutions of our country. Other lines of work of similar nature are shown among the exhibits in the educational section.

PORTION OF CENTENNIAL PARK

Centennial Park is the wooded portion of the Exposition grounds where the weary visitor turns for rest both for body and brain. The fir trees, with thick foliage, give grateful shade, and the well-kept lawns are restful to the eye. Many seats are placed about in suitable places to invite a respite from sight-seeing. Covering a high, rolling hill the park is nearly always fanned by gentle breezes. Such a boon is Centennial Park for the public that it will undoubtedly be gratefully remembered by hundreds of visitors to the Exposition of 1905.

THE FOREIGN EXHIBITS BUILDING

The Foreign Exhibits Building fronts lengthwise on Columbia Court and the Sunken Gardens. Situated thus prominently in the Exposition group, naturally it is one of the show buildings—one of the most beautiful. It is 100 feet wide and 450 feet long, and is the work of Architect D. C. Lewis, of Portland. Here laid before the visitor, in most lavish manner, are the products of the famous manufactures of Hungary, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, the British Empire, and the beautiful marble statuary from sunny Italy. Native attendants, with charming broken English tongue, add to the interest of the exhibits as they explain the nature and value of the productions of their country's characteristic industries.

LOOKING TOWARDS EXHIBIT PALACES FROM ESPLANADE

This is one of the most beautiful views of the Exposition. The Esplanade connects the Grand Stairway and the Band Stand with the Bridge of Nations running along and part way around Guild Lake. It is one of the popular thoroughfares. From the Esplanade may be seen the Rose Gardens, the Grand Stairway, Oriental Exhibits and Agricultural Buildings, with Manufactures and several of the State Buildings in the distance. At the water's edge is the Band Stand where concerts are given daily. The terrace walks and cross paths add much to the landscape effect. When night comes on the illumination at this portion of the Exposition festoons the scene with glowing, radiant lights.

MANUFACTURES, VARIED INDUSTRIES, LIBERAL ARTS—MACHINERY, ELECTRICITY, TRANSPORTATION

These two large buildings house a vast number of the very foremost products of the manufacturers of our country. Both buildings are at the east end of Lewis and Clark Avenue, facing each other upon Concourse Plaza. The first building is 240 feet wide, and 320 and 430 feet long, the further end sloping off with the avenue upon which it faces. Many lines of manufacture here displayed had their beginnings in the older manufacturing states long before the journey of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific shore. Machinery, Electricity and Transportation Building was erected with special reference to the diversified exhibits to be housed. The main structure is 100 x 500 feet with wings at each end 100 x 100 feet. Both of these immense buildings were designed by Ion Lewis, architect, of Portland. In the latter building hours might be spent noting the progress made in the different departments. In both of these Exhibit Palaces Portland manufactures are represented by notable exhibits.

THE GRAND STAIRWAY AND LAKE FRONT

As its name implies the Grand Stairway is an imposing thoroughfare. In a central location crossing adown the terraces between Lake View Avenue and Guilds Lake front it adds greatly to the picturesque scene. At its foot is the Grand Bandstand, and it is the approach to the Esplanade, one of the avenues of travel to the Bridge of Nations and Government Building. From the Lake Front, below the Grand Stairway, is the landing for the boats which are at the service of visitors, or which ply the lake and land passengers at the Government Building. This is by far the easiest and most agreeable way of reaching that favored Exposition attraction.

A GROUP OF EXPOSITION BUILDINGS

The Mines and Metallurgy Building faces upon Concourse Plaza between the two great palaces Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries and Machinery, Electricity and Transportation. There are fine displays of all the metals, precious and coarse, found in the State of Oregon and the adjacent territory. Coal, which must some day be one of the most valuable of the mining products in this section, has several fine specimens shown. The building is 100 x 200 feet. The Auditorium is located opposite the Mines across Concourse Plaza. It has a seating capacity of 2,500. The Administration Building, containing the executive offices of the Exposition, is at the left of the grounds between the entrance turnstiles and the more elaborate Colonnade entrance.

U. S. LIFE SAVING STATION.
AMERICAN INN.
Photographed by Ford.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
BRIDGE OF ALL NATIONS.
THE TRAIL.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING.
GUILDS LAKE.

FORESTRY BUILDING.

ORIENTAL EXHIBIT PALACE.
FINE ARTS MUSEUM.

FOREIGN EXHIBIT PALACE.
OREGON BUILDING.

AGRICULTURAL PALACE.
MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES PALACE.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
MAIN ENTRANCE.

MACHINERY, ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORTATION PALACE.
AUDITORIUM.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR.

STATE BUILDINGS

The Oregon State Building is used almost wholly for social purposes, the exhibits of the State being found in extensive scope in all the great Exhibit Palaces. This fine building is at the left as one passes through the Colonnade entrance. Here the people of Oregon congregate for a renewal of friendship and to greet all comers. The Massachusetts State Building is eminently an expression of good will by the people of that grand old commonwealth. It is filled with Educational exhibits. Illinois has built a reproduction of the Springfield home of Abraham Lincoln, filled with priceless relics of Lincoln and his period. Nothing more welcome and interesting to the American public could have been presented by the people of Illinois.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING

The citizens of that wonderful state, California, are ever enterprising and abreast of the times. At the Lewis and Clark Exposition no other state surpasses their splendid representation. The appropriation for this purpose was \$90,000. The building is in the shape of a Greek cross, the four fronts of which are replicas of four famous mission fronts. The east front, that of San Antonio Mission, south front, San Luis Rey Mission, west front, Mission Dolores, and north front, that of El Carmel Mission. The dome is a copy of the only mission having a dome, El Capistrano. The building in the widest portions of the cross is 200 x 200 feet, and it has 43,000 feet of floor space. The sweet-toned chime of bells were loaned by Glenwood Hotel, of Riverside. The entire structure is emblematic of the early architecture of California. The products of the state are displayed most lavishly, and many pleasing and novel ways are taken to attract the attention of the visitor. Californians have just cause to be proud of the generous manner in which she has responded to the call of the hour, and of the magnificence of her display.

SOME OF THE STATUARY ADORNING THE GROUNDS

Very impressive and inspiring are the groups of statuary erected about the Exposition grounds. **HITTING THE TRAIL** is a stirring group by Frederick Remington, representing cowboys out for sport and engaged in "shooting up the town." It stands just within colonnade entrance on Lewis and Clark avenue. **THE BUFFALO DANCE** is a notable sculpture by Solon H. Borglun, portraying a favorite Indian pastime. It stands near the New York State Building. **A STEP TOWARDS CIVILIZATION** is a group located on Concourse Plaza which symbolizes advancement of the Red Man—turning from the rude dress, the skins of animals, to woven fabrics—the dress of white men. **THE COWBOY AT REST**.—Contemplation of the transitory life on the plains and a prophetic vision must frequently have possessed the minds of these active men, first invaders of the prairies.

WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING

The Washington State Building has a queenly site fronting upon Centennial Park overlooking the Grand Stairway, the Terraces and the Lake Front. It is both beautiful and impressive. On all sides rows of Corinthian pillars support the roof. The building is 130 x 190 feet. The state appropriation was \$82,000, showing that the people of that State appreciated fully the importance of the event celebrated by the Exposition and the great opportunity it would afford the world to learn of her inexhaustible resources. The building houses an exposition in itself—so wide, varied and complete are its exhibits.

ATTRACTIONS SURROUNDING GOVERNMENT BUILDING

The group of Totem Poles stand near the east wing of the Government Building. The carvings upon them represent some important family event, or some special historical date, according to the purposes of the totem. A correct knowledge of their significance is an interesting study. THE IRRIGATION AND FORESTRY EXHIBIT BUILDING is at the rear of the east colonnade of the Government Building. It contains extensive exhibits of these important subjects. THE UNITED STATES ALASKAN AND PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT BUILDING is in the east wing of the Government Building. The west wing is devoted to the exhibits of the United States Fish Commission. UNITED STATES LIFE SAVING STATION.—One of the most interesting works done by our Government is that of saving life at the dangerous points upon the Coast. The daily exhibits given show how hundreds of lives are saved annually.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING

It has been the custom of our government to participate generously in all important expositions. The government building at the exposition of 1905 is the largest of any exhibit building upon the grounds. It was designed by Jas. Knox Taylor, of Washington, D. C., the government architect. It consists of a main central structure 176 x 425 feet, connected on either end by semi-circular colonnades, each 34 x 200 feet, with buildings which are 100 x 100 feet, the whole forming a frontage of 1025 feet. The building nearest the Bridge of Nations is occupied by the Fish Commission, which has many large tanks stocked with living specimens. The other end building contains the government's Alaskan and Philippine exhibits. The War Department, the Post Office Department, the Bureaus of Agriculture and of Mining, Treasury and other departments are in the main building. Back of the right hand colonnade is the building containing the Irrigation and Forestry exhibits. Near the Bridge of Nations is the Life-Saving Station, where daily drills are given by the life-saving crews.

STATE BUILDINGS

The building erected by the State of New York is one of the most beautiful structures upon the grounds. It is an architectural gem. Ornamented with innumerable vases of flowering plants, which add color to its white walls, it is admired by all. The IDAHO BUILDING standing to the right and beyond the New York Building is a commodious, handsome structure adding greatly to the beauty of the scene. It is well filled with exhibits from the State, all arranged in a most artistic manner. The UTAH BUILDING occupies the eminence overlooking Guilds Lake just beyond the Idaho Building. It is an impressive structure having its roof supported by a number of pillars, which adds to it an air of elegance. The building is an expression of the enterprise of the people of that great State. The MISSOURI STATE BUILDING stands upon Lewis and Clark Avenue, opposite the Palace of Manufactures. It is filled with specimens of the State's productions, and also has an art gallery, with a special display of pictures by Missouri artists.

LEWIS AND CLARK AVENUE

Lewis and Clark Avenue is the principal thoroughfare running east and west. It is just within the Colonnade entrance. The Art Museum is at its extreme west end, its eastern terminus being Concourse Plaza. On the right as pictured above is the Masonic Building, and next, the Massachusetts State Building; the Oregon Building is also partially visible, while the distant low building is the Fire Department Station. On the left are the great Exhibit Palaces. The Emergency Hospital is over beyond Centennial Park, beautifully situated on a quiet thoroughfare. The Art Museum is a substantial, fire-proof structure, depending upon its priceless art treasures and their wonderfully effective display within its walls, to attract visitors. The great throngs which crowd its galleries attest the popularity of the Art Museum.

THE EXPOSITION AT NIGHT

Night works a transformation at the Fair. Every graceful line and curve is softened, every mass of color is subdued, everything is under the witchery of the effulgence produced by uncounted lights. The scene is beautiful by day, but at night it is another picture and an entrancing one. The lights steal gently forth, first with a dull glow, then more boldly, until at last every great building, and statue, and bridge, is outlined and festooned with countless glowing points that combine to shed radiance over all. THE UNITED STATES BUILDING AT NIGHT.—Little less at night than in the daylight is the Government Building a principal attraction, with its lines illumined against the sky. THE BAND STAND AND PALACE OF AGRICULTURE AT NIGHT, pictured above and seen from the Bridge of Nations, is a part of a glorious picture. The outlines are duplicated in the mirror of the lake, where they sway and palpitate as the water is agitated or rippled by the gondoliers' oar.

PORTLAND HARBOR

This picture shows the presenee in Portland Harbor of two of the American naval vessels, the Protected Cruiser Chicago, 18 guns, flagship of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commander-in-ehief of the Pacific Squadron and Torpedo Boat Destroyer Perry, Frank H. Schofield, commander. Visits of the ships of our navy are always interesting events, and have been especially so during the Exposition when so many people have been able to view them who do not often have the opportunity. Portland is fortunate in her harbor. Deep sea going vessels sail up the Columbia and the Willamette, the greatest tributary to the Columbia, to Portland harbor and moor at the wharves. There they unload, load and reach the Pacific Ocean without lightering and without delay. The greatest exports from Portland harbor are lumber, various cereals and flour. The principal imports to the city are raw silk, manilla, iron and steel and cement. Many excursion and pleasure craft rendezvous in the harbor and ply the rivers.

STATUE OF SACAJAWEA (BIRDWOMAN)

MULTNOMAH FALLS

"Sacajawea guided Lewis and Clark across the Coast Mountains and pointed out the Trail when every hope of ever seeing the ocean seemed gone. When she joined the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, in the Rocky Mountain region, it was as the slave wife of Charbonneau, a French-Canadian voyageur and interpreter. It happened that Sacajawea was a Shoshone Indian who had been taken captive by the Blackfeet and her youthful days had been spent in the country through which the expedition must pass. The chief of the Shoshones proved to be her brother and every courtesy was accorded the party. In many ways Sacajawea displayed herself to be possessed of high virtues. She knew not fear and exhibited daring on many occasions. The statue is an idealized creation. It was designed by Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver. It was cast by Bonard, in copper, from Oregon mines, given for the purpose. The funds for completion of the monument were raised through the efforts of patriotic women of Portland. Falling 840 feet Multnomah is the highest, most beautiful and most renowned of the Columbian Falls. It is 32 miles distant from Portland, up the Columbia.

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SNOW-CAPPED MT. HOOD, SEEN ACROSS THE EXPOSITION CITY

Not every day may Mt. Hood be seen at its best, for clouds ever hover 'round it, but the constant watcher is frequently rewarded by seeing it stand forth clearly and glisten in the sunlight as a mountain of silver. "Fifty miles east of Portland by air line and ninety-three by shortest route, this favorite proudly rears its head 11,225 feet heavenward, thousands of feet above every neighboring object. It is one of the most notable peaks in the West, serving as a guide post to Lewis and Clark on their memorable trip of exploration to the coast in 1805-06, and later to the pioneers who hastened on to Western Oregon. Easily accessible, hundreds climb to its summit every year." * * * * Looking from the summit "to the north sixty miles is Mount Adams, 12,470 feet high on Puget Sound, one hundred and fifty miles away, is Mount Rainier, 14,440 feet; and to the west is Mount Saint Helens, 9,750 feet, saying nothing of the lesser peaks. For miles and miles the mighty Columbia is seen winding its way through the great section, while in every direction, as far as the eye can see, stretch bounteous fields of grain and scores of fertile valleys."—*Rinaldo M. Hall.*

A MEDLEY OF TRAIL ATTRACTIONS

1. The Infant Incubator. 2. The Temple of Mirth. 3. Gay Paree. 4. A Trip to Siberia. 5. The Cascades. 6. Darkness and Dawn. 7. The Old Plantation. 8. The Land of the Midnight Sun. 9. The Haunted Castle. 10. Alaska-Klondike Placer Gold Diggings. 11. Blue Grotto. 12. Shooting the Chutes. 13. One-legged Bicyclist and Automobilist Act. 14. Trixie, the Educated Horse, and High-Diving Elks. 15. Haunted Swing. 16. Entrance to Cario. 17. Fair Japan. 18. Jabour's Trained Wild Animal Arena. 19. Camel Riders in Cario.